UNITED
NATIONS

EP

UNEP/EA.1/3/Add.2

Distr.: General
12 April 2014

Original: English

United Nations
Environment Assembly of the
United Nations Environment
Programme

United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme
First session
Nairobi, 23–27 June 2014
Item 5 of the provisional agenda*
Policy issues

Implementation of decisions adopted by the governing body at previous sessions

Governing Council decision 27/5 on coordination across the United Nations system, including the Environment Management Group

Report of the Executive Director

Summary

Pursuant to Governing Council decision 27/5, on coordination across the United Nations system, including the Environment Management Group, the present document provides a progress report on the work of the Environment Management Group, including its issue-specific and technical groups.

The report presents information on the Group's activities and achievements in enhancing coherence in programming environmental activities, mainstreaming environment and enhancing sustainability in policies, programmes and management practices in the United Nations system. It also sets out the Group's strategic approach and provides an overview of the direction of its future work as approved by the senior officials of the Group at their nineteenth meeting.

* UNEP/EA.1/1.

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I. Summary of the outputs of the Environment Management Group and progress made in 2012–2013

1. In accordance with Governing Council decision 27/5, the present report sets out progress in the work of the Environment Management Group, including its issue-specific and technical groups, as reviewed by its members. In undertaking its work, the Group, through its chair, the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), has continued its close cooperation with the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination and its subsidiary bodies to ensure that environmental issues are brought to the highest level of coordination and management in the United Nations system for further follow up and implementation. A summary of the Group's achievements and outputs in 2012–2013 include:

(a) Preparation of a United Nations system-wide mapping tool containing key functions, tools, indicators and decisions of the United Nations system entities in support of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 submitted to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice of the Convention on Biological Diversity in October 2013. The mapping tool has been transferred to the Convention's secretariat for integration in the Convention's clearing house mechanism for further use and maintenance. Consultations are under way on a system-wide contribution to the mid-term review of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and on how to support the integration of the Targets into national-level strategies and planning tools such as the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs);

(b) Preparation of a United Nations system-wide action plan for coordinated action in the drylands presented to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa at its eleventh session held in Windhoek in September 2013. The action plan was submitted to the Convention for follow-up on its implementation with interested United Nations entities and other partners in selected pilot regions;

(c) Preparation of a stocktaking catalogue of existing United Nations system-wide green economy toolkits and methodologies, including options for making these accessible to member States and other stakeholders. Consultation is ongoing on enhancing the coordination of United Nations activities on green economy, including through initiatives such as the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE);

(d) Establishment of an issue management group on the sound management of chemicals and wastes engaging a broad range of United Nations entities to raise the priority accorded to chemicals management in the United Nations system and to provide a coordinated inter-agency contribution to the formulation of the sustainable development goals. The issue management group, in cooperation with the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC), aims to promote the integration of chemicals management issues into the broader context of economic and social policies and to facilitate more effective support by United Nations entities to countries in their efforts to achieve the 2020 goals;

(e) Continuation of the consultative process for advancing environmental and social sustainability in the United Nations system, including the preparation of an interim guide to assist United Nations entities in piloting and implementing the framework for advancing environmental and social sustainability in the United Nations system. Further consultation is under way to assess the legal, institutional and management implications of sustainability measures for the United Nations entities, the role of various United Nations bodies in follow-up to and implementation of the framework, as well as mechanisms for sharing knowledge and capacity-building and reporting on sustainability issues to relevant forums;

(f) Continued consultation with and provision of technical support through the UNEP "Sustainable United Nations" initiative to United Nations entities in enhancing environmental management of their facilities and operations. This includes the preparation of the fifth edition of the report entitled, *Moving Towards a Climate Neutral UN*, which provides data on greenhouse gas emissions from 64 United Nations entities for 2012 and case studies on emissions reduction efforts. Good progress has been achieved on a systematic approach to emissions reductions in 2013. Following a proposal by the Environment Management Group, the Chief Executives Board and its High-level Committee on Management are committed to developing and implementing environmentally sustainable management in a gradual and voluntary manner and to achieving measurable progress in enhancing sustainability in their operations with a focus on facility management and procurement;

(g) Launch of a peer-review process to review the environment portfolio and management procedures of United Nations entities, building on the accumulated international experience in organizations such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and based on voluntary participation, mutual trust among peers, and non-binding recommendations. The process started with a review on a pilot basis of the environmental management profiles of the World Meteorological Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and UNEP and sharing of lessons learned. The final peer-review reports on the above agencies are due in September 2014. The peer-review mechanism is expected to provide significant multiple benefits for the UN system in enhancing transparency and accountability, consistency and coherence, and credibility and exemplarity. In addition, it is hoped that the process promotes effectiveness (in achieving assigned environmental, social and economic sustainability objectives) and resource efficiency.

II. Background

2. In its decision 27/5, the Governing Council at its first universal session, expressed appreciation for the progress report prepared under the guidance of the senior officials of the Environment Management Group at their eighteenth meeting and as presented by the Executive Director, including the strategic considerations of the Group in supporting the implementation of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, "The future we want",[1] as well as its contribution to the post-2015 development agenda.

3. The Council encouraged the Group to continue to promote coherence in programming environmental activities in the United Nations system, in close cooperation with the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination and its subsidiary bodies and requested the Executive Director in his capacity as Chair of the Group to submit a progress report on the Group's work to the next session of the governing body of the United Nations Environment Programme;

4. The present progress report may assist the United Nations Environment Assembly in performing its mandate as the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system and serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment. It may also assist the Environment Assembly in its deliberations on the follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), in particular on enhancing the voice of UNEP and its ability to fulfil its coordination mandate within the United Nations system.[2]

5. The nineteenth meeting of the senior officials of the Group was held on 19 September 2013 and was co-chaired by Mr. Achim Steiner, Executive Director of UNEP and Chair of the Environment Management Group, and Ms. Rebeca Grynspan, Associate Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The co-chairs welcomed Mr. Mukhisa Kituyi, the newly appointed Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and Mr. Elliott Harris, the new Director of the UNEP New York office and the Environment Management Group secretariat. They expressed appreciation for the guidance received from the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum at its first universal session and requested the Chair to continue the practice of submitting a progress report by the Group to the United Nations Environment Assembly. The documentation for the nineteenth meeting is available from the Group's website (www.unemg.org).

III. Strategic views of the senior officials of the Environment Management Group on the future work of the Group in support of the implementation of the sustainable development agenda

6. At their nineteenth meeting, the senior officials of the Group considered the Group's progress report on work undertaken in 2013 and approved the Group's workplan for 2014–2015. In doing so, the senior officials provided the following strategic views for the future work of the Group:

(a) The Group possesses broad environmental expertise which benefits a large number of organizations. The issue-based and time-bound nature of the Group's work is an advantage as it allows a flexible response to emerging issues that require a coordinated response;

[1] General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

[2] Ibid, para. 88 (c).

(b) The Group, as a United Nations system-wide coordination body on environmental matters, holds significant potential and relevance for the follow-up process to Rio+20, supporting the post-2015 development agenda and advancing the environmental aspects of sustainability;

(c) An important role for the Group should be to ensure the involvement of the multilateral environmental agreements in the development and implementation of the post-2015 development agenda. The Group could also play a significant role in mainstreaming the environmental pillar of sustainable development throughout the United Nations system. Further, the Group should work to support the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development by delivering guidance for strategic policymaking and promoting a stronger science-policy interface;

(d) While the outcome of Rio+20 was identified as a guide for operational direction, the Group's members should take the opportunity to consider how to identify new environmental issues and topics that would benefit from a coordinated approach. A mechanism is needed to enable the collective and timely identification of topics and to help the Group become more outward looking and able to respond to needs as they arise;

(e) Recalling that the States Members of the United Nations, e.g., their Governments, authorities, public and private institutions, private sector and civil society, media and ultimately their citizens are the ultimate beneficiaries of the actions taken by the Environment Management Group, the relevance of considering country perspectives and needs when addressing new issues within the Group was highlighted. More focus should be put on the systematic scaling up of initiatives promoting a bottom-up approach in coherence with and the support of top-down approaches;

7. The senior officials also considered two new issues for future focus of the Group, namely a strategic approach to the sound management of chemicals and stocktaking of financing or funding for environment in the context of sustainable development. They agreed to establish an issue management group on the sound management of chemicals based on terms of reference proposed in consultation with IOMC. Regarding the issue of environmental funding or financing, the senior officials took note of the ongoing stocktake of financing for sustainable development being carried out by the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing. The senior officials agreed to await the outcome of the stocktake and revisit the issue at their next meeting.

IV. Enhanced coherence in programming environmental activities in the United Nations system, including mainstreaming

A. Issue management group on biodiversity

8. Following the publication of the Environment Management Group report *Advancing the biodiversity agenda: a UN system-wide contribution*, the Convention on Biological Diversity, at its eleventh meeting held in Hyderabad, India, from 8 to 19 October 2012,[3] highlighted the contribution of the Group's issue management group on biodiversity to mainstreaming the Aichi Biodiversity Targets throughout the United Nations system, welcomed its progress report on the contribution of the United Nations system to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and invited it to continue facilitating cooperation among its members in support of the implementation of the Strategic Plan and to provide a progress report for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting. At its first universal session in February 2013, in decision 27/5, the UNEP Governing Council invited the Group to continue facilitating cooperation among its members in support of the implementation of the Strategic Plan.

9. The issue management group on biodiversity held its eighth meeting on 30 May 2013 in the margins of the seventh Trondheim Conference on Biodiversity, held in Trondheim, Norway. The eighth meeting was co-chaired by the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The issue management group welcomed the paper prepared by the Convention on Biological Diversity entitled "The relevance of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and the Aichi Targets for the SDGs" as a good starting point that could feed into the preparations for the sustainable development goals and post-2015 development framework. The members of the issue management group agreed to highlight the Strategic Plan and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in coordinated submissions through their entity focal points to the United Nations Task Team on the post-2015 development agenda. The issue management group also considered the online biodiversity mapping tool containing information on United Nations entities' key functions, tools, indicators and decisions in support of each of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Following the suggestion of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the

[3] Decision XI/6 on cooperation with other conventions, international organizations, and initiatives.

issue management group members expressed an interest in taking a leading or contributing role vis-à-vis one or more of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

10. At their nineteenth meeting, the senior officials of the Environment Management Group emphasized the importance of action at the national level and agreed that the issue management group on biodiversity should play a role in supporting the implementation of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets by helping to integrate them into national-level strategies and planning tools such as UNDAFs. They agreed to maintain the issue management group for another year, to present the online biodiversity mapping tool to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its seventeenth meeting, to transfer the tool to the Convention on Biological Diversity for future maintenance and to make it available to Member States and other stakeholders. The senior officials agreed to contribute, as appropriate, to the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans Forum for the review and implementation of the national biodiversity strategies and action plans. They also agreed to contribute to the mid-term review process of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, including by providing indicators and data, in particular those relevant to the national-level implementation of the targets. The outcome of the issue management group's work will be presented in a progress report to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its twelfth meeting to be held in October 2014.

B. Issue management group on land

11. The issue management group on land was established in 2009 to contribute to the implementation of the 10-year strategic plan of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. It produced an Environment Management Group report, *Global Drylands: A UN system-wide response*, which was submitted to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention to Combat Desertification at its tenth session, held in Changwon, Republic of Korea, in October 2011. The mandate of the issue management group on land was extended by the senior officials of the Environment Management Group at their eighteenth meeting to enable it to prepare an action plan on the implementation of the global drylands report for consideration by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention to Combat Desertification at its eleventh session.

12. In its decision 27/5, the UNEP Governing Council encouraged the Environment Management Group to continue its support for the drylands agenda and preparation of a United Nations system-wide action plan on drylands. The action plan concept note was submitted to the Committee for the Review and Implementation of the Convention to Combat Desertification at its eleventh session;[4] and an outline of the action plan was discussed by the issue management group at its fourth meeting held in Bonn, Germany, on 17 April 2013 in the margins of the eleventh session of the Committee for the Review and Implementation of the Convention. The final action plan for coordinated action in the drylands was submitted for the consideration of the senior officials of the Environment Management Group, the Committee for the Review and Implementation of the Convention at its twelfth session and the Conference of the Parties to the Convention to Combat Desertification at its eleventh session.

13. The action plan focuses on implementation of the recommendations of the global drylands report through the identification of specific target areas in drylands within the national action plans in which effective collaboration between local, national and international mechanisms can attain measurable, time-framed and comparable concrete results in the reduction of degraded lands. The framework will be tested through a limited sample of specific target areas in drylands per geographical region, with a view to:

(a) Establishing a sample of geographically representative specific target areas in drylands within aligned national action plans and identifying relevant stakeholders;

(b) Selecting an initial set of specific target areas in drylands for the start-up phase of the action plan; and

(c) Establishing time-framed specific targets quantifying the reversal of land degradation.

14. At their nineteenth meeting, the senior officials approved the action plan and, in view of the accomplishment of its tasks, decided to conclude the work of the issue management work on land by the submission of the action plan to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention to Combat Desertification at its eleventh session.

[4] The concept note was provided to the Committee for the Review and Implementation of the Convention in document ICCD/CRIC(11)/INF.5.

C. Issue management group on the green economy

15. The Environment Management Group inter-agency report on an inclusive green economy, *Working Towards a Balanced and Inclusive Green Economy: A United Nations System-wide Perspective*, published in December 2011, was the United Nations system's major contribution to Rio+20. A joint effort by 40 United Nations entities, the report facilitated a common understanding of the inclusive green economy approach and the key measures required for a transition to such an economy. It also assessed how the United Nations system could provide coherent technical advice and capacity development services to countries interested in embarking on inclusive green economy pathways.

16. In order to support and coordinate the implementation of the Rio+20 outcome document concerning the green economy, particularly paragraph 66, the senior officials of the Group at their eighteenth meeting in September 2012 extended the issue management group's term for another year in order to carry out two tasks, namely:

(a) To take stock of the existing United Nations system-wide web-based platforms and green economy resources, including toolkits, best practices, lessons learned and analytical evaluation and assessment methodologies, and provide suggestions on how these resources could be catalogued and made publicly available through an appropriate platform to better serve the Member States;

(b) Present options on how the work of the United Nations relating to the inclusive green economy could be better coordinated and placed within the United Nations system.

17. In implementing the first task, the issue management group prepared a stocktaking report on United Nations knowledge products on inclusive green economy providing an overview of the existing knowledge products and cataloguing their contents. This non-prescriptive report provides guidance to stakeholders on the use of resources, the application of various toolkits, and the steps to follow and tools to use in addressing particular issues, at different levels and across sectors. The report also looks into the means of implementation as well as the methodologies for measuring an inclusive green economy.

18. A potential second step could be to include the stocktaking report in an appropriate existing platform for accessing information on the inclusive green economy. Such a platform would include a resource library cataloguing, keeping track of, and updating the different knowledge products to make them more accessible to Governments and development practitioners.

19. In addressing the second task assigned to it by the senior officials, the issue management group considered that coordination was needed at global, regional, national and institutional levels. Coordination could also be differentiated by country-level operations (where the coordination role of the United Nations resident coordinator is crucial); methodological guidance (an area in which the Green Growth Knowledge Platform as well as PAGE aim to work in coordination); and global policy messaging (which has so far been coordinated through the issue management group via the Environment Management Group). In this regard, there was also a need to reflect on how the inclusive green economy approach could be mainstreamed in the United Nations system through the engagement of the Chief Executives Board.

20. At their nineteenth meeting, the senior officials further extended the term of the issue management group on the green economy in order to finalize the stocktaking report and identify options on how the information gathered can best be maintained. They also decided that the issue management group should prepare a paper on institutional options for enhanced United Nations system-wide support for inclusive green economy work for the consideration of the senior officials at their next meeting.

D. The new issue management group on the sound management of chemicals and waste

21. At its nineteenth meeting, the senior officials considered an issue paper on coherent support from the United Nations system to countries in order to achieve the sound management of chemicals and the establishment of an issue management group to address that issue. They agreed on the importance of raising the profile of sound chemicals management within all the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, including in the relevant entities beyond IOMC. The senior officials agreed to prepare terms of reference for the issue management group in close consultation with the IOMC. The issue management group was officially established on 7 February 2014 and held its first meeting on 14 February 2014 at which it approved its terms of reference and modalities of work. As its first task, the issue management group agreed to coordinate, consolidate and present in a coherent and integrated manner a set of common targets and indicators on the sound management of chemicals

agreed across a wide range of United Nations entities as an input to the deliberations of Member States on the sustainable development goals. The other tasks of the issue management group include the mapping of different agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system according to activities and initiatives that might assist in the achievement of the 2020 goal on chemicals of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development; analysis of where and how the expertise of different agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system can contribute to supporting countries in achieving the 2020 goal on chemicals; and the provision of recommendations on how to achieve additional synergies between different agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system in terms of activities and initiatives that might assist in the achievement of the 2020 goal. The outcome of the issue management group's considerations are intended as a United Nations system-wide input to the preparations for the fourth session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management, tentatively scheduled for late 2015, and other relevant forums. The issue management group will report on its progress to the senior officials at their twentieth meeting in September 2014.

V. Enhanced sustainability of policies, management practices and operations in the United Nations system

A. Consultations on advancing the framework for environmental and social sustainability in the United Nations system

22. A consultative process on environmental and social sustainability in the United Nations system was launched in 2009 to explore options for a possible system-wide approach to environmental and social sustainability to prevent and mitigate the unintended environmental and social impacts of United Nations operations and to look at associated opportunities in resource efficiency. A report entitled *A Framework for Advancing Environmental and Social Sustainability in the United Nations System* was endorsed by the senior officials at their seventeenth meeting in 2011, and submitted with a foreword by the Secretary-General to the Rio+20 process in 2012, as well as to the Chief Executives Board for Coordination.

23. The sustainability framework aims to ensure a minimum level of real engagement by all United Nations entities while allowing each entity to implement sustainability in a manner appropriate to its circumstances. The framework proposes: (a) a common vision, rationale and objective; (b) individual actions to be taken by each United Nations entity at policy, programme and management levels to internalize environmental and social sustainability measures; and (c) collective actions to be undertaken system-wide, such as a support and knowledge-sharing function, minimum requirements, and a centralized reporting structure.

24. At a retreat, held from 3 to 5 June 2013, participants in the consultative process discussed approaches for the implementation of the framework at the United Nations system-wide and individual entity levels; exchanged lessons learned; shared challenges in implementation; and identified follow-up options for the implementation of the sustainability framework across the United Nations system.

25. At their nineteenth meeting, the senior officials extended the consultative process in order to finalize a draft interim guide to assist entities to implement the framework. They also requested the Chair of the Environment Management Group to share an options paper on the system wide-issues related to the follow up of the framework with other United Nations system inter-agency bodies for their views and comments.

B. Issue management group on environmental sustainability management

26. The United Nations Chief Executives Board committed in 2007 to reducing the United Nations' climate footprint by approving a climate neutral strategy as proposed by the Environment Management Group. The Group and UNEP have since collaborated to support the United Nations system in implementing this strategy. In response to Member States' requests to integrate sustainable development considerations into the management of United Nations facilities and operations,[5] the Environment Management Group, serviced by the UNEP "Sustainable United Nations" initiative and the issue management group on environmental sustainability management, has focused its activities on:

[5] General Assembly resolutions 66/288, annex, and 67/226, para. 15.

(a) Obtaining a system-wide decision on environmental management systems; and

(b) Developing a workable framework of milestones to guide United Nations entities through emissions reduction strategies and environmental management systems.

27. Major highlights of the issue management group on environmental sustainability management in 2013 included:

(a) Climate neutral United Nations:

(i) The fourth common greenhouse gas inventory for the United Nations system, *Moving towards a climate neutral UN: the UN system's footprint and efforts to reduce it*, was published on 21 June 2013. The report included greenhouse gas emissions inventories for 63 United Nations entities for 2011, and described their emissions reduction efforts in 2012;

(ii) Issue management group members continued to make progress in the preparation of their emissions reduction strategies: 13 United Nations entities have an emissions reduction strategy approved by senior management, 5 organizations are climate neutral, and 5 have taken concrete steps towards the implementation of an environmental management system;

(iii) An online training course developed jointly by UNEP, the United Nations Office for Project Services, the International Labour Organization and its International Training Centre, "Buying for a better world: a guide on sustainable procurement for the UN system", was released and could provide a valid basis for sustainable public procurement in line with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns. The United Nations campaign "Greening the Blue" continued in 2013. Its website received an average of over 13,000 visits a month and has featured over 250 best practices of significant environmental measures from across the United Nations system;

(b) Inter-agency discussion on environmental sustainability management:

(i) UNEP has been leading sustainability management discussions in other United Nations inter-agency bodies. On behalf of the Environment Management Group, UNEP presented to the High-level Committee on Management at its spring session, held on 7 and 8 March 2013, a "Business case for environmental management systems in the United Nations" developed jointly by UNEP and the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP). The related discussions resulted in decisions by the High-level Committee on Management and the Chief Executives Board to achieve measurable progress in the environmental performance of facilities and operations through the implementation of environmental management systems;

(ii) In the light of these important decisions, the Environment Management Group senior officials agreed at their nineteenth meeting to report on an annual basis to the High-level Committee on Management – through UNEP – on system-wide progress towards the development of environmental sustainability management. They also agreed that measurable progress to enhance the environmental sustainability of United Nations operations would be expressed in terms of progress against a series of milestones developed for the Environment Management Group and the High-level Committee on Management by the Sustainable United Nations initiative and the issue management group, rather than with reference to specific environmental indicators. Finally they committed to collaborate on the development of a common reporting service, based on the experience gained with the greenhouse gas inventory reporting, to enable entities to measure and report their environmental performance in a coherent manner.

C. Peer review of environmental profiles of the United Nations system

28. In 2011, the Environment Management Group established an approach for the peer review of the environment portfolio among its members, with a pilot phase during 2013–2014, for which the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) – on behalf of the United Nations entities based in the Vienna International Centre – volunteered, as did the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and UNEP. The pilot phase was designed to focus on corporate environmental management of facilities and operations, and builds on the accumulated experience of peer review of a variety of international organizations.

29. A peer review body was established to conduct the peer review on the basis of the reports drafted by the expert teams and the Environmental Management Group. The chosen themes cover a range of corporate environment management concerns: greenhouse gas emissions from buildings, facilities and air travel, typically standard across the reviews, together with a choice of two more themes from a range that includes waste management, information and communications technology and the greening of meetings, water management, and staff awareness, involvement and training. Each reviewed entity chose themes with regard to which they had accomplishments to present, as well as themes relating to areas in which they needed to make progress. The boundary for the reviews varies significantly.

30. The first meeting of the peer review body consisting of 18 United Nations entities was hosted by WMO in Geneva on 28 and 29 January 2014. At the meeting, which was co-chaired by UNEP and WFP, participants considered the peer review reports of WMO and UNIDO. The final peer review reports, including the peer review report of UNEP, will be submitted to the senior officials of the Environment Management Group at their twentieth meeting in September 2014.